# BOER WAR IN THE SENATE.

SENATOR ALLEN'S RESOLUTION PRO-VOKES A DEBATE,

Resolution Adopted Requesting the Presdent to Inform the Senate Whether the Transvaal Has Sent a Representative to This Country; if so, Whether He Has Been Recognized, and if Not, Why. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.-The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.), calling on the Secretary of State for information

as to the refusal of an official recognition of a representative from the Transvaal Republic, was laid before the Senate to-day.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Spooner

(Rep., Wis, that the President be requested, if acompatible with the public interest, to furnish the information. Mr. Spooner argued in favor of his amendment, saying that the sident was the absolute judge of the propriety of communicating the information asked for, and repudiating the idea that the le were entitled to information from day day regarding the conduct of foreign affairs. Mr. Allen protested against the amendment as a proposition to take his resolution by the throat and strangle it. "If," said he, "it be true that the South African Republic has sent esentatives here who have not been reaived, we ought to know why they have not been recognized. The situation demands that the reasons be given."

Ir Spooner, in replying to M. Allen, said he had not been sent to the Senate to act as a demagogue, but to help transact public business in harmony with the public interests and in accordance with the Constitution. He chara terized the resolution as a gross piece of im-

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) said it was of little importance whether the resolution was addressed to the President or the Secretary of State; but its adoption was important, in view of the present natural and undeniable sentiment of the American people.
"I had not supposed," he continued, "that

any duly accredited representative from the Transvaal republic had appeared in Washington and had been rejected by the President. I should deem that a most unfortunate event if it occurred. I do not believe that it has I have heard that irresponsible, unaccredited persons, private citizens of the United States, have appeared at Washington and claimed to represent this gallant ton and claimed to represent this galant people which is to-day struggling for its liberty and its own government; but no such mission could be recognized. I have yet to be made to believe that a duly accredited representative of that brave people of South Africa has appeared before the President of the United States and been denied a hearing. If that be so, the scoper we are informed about it the better for the American people. I do not fall to notice that, throughout the length and breadth of the land, the sympathies of the great American people are in favor

day to preserve a republican government against one of the greatest powers of the world. I do not doubt that the American people agree with me that the war which Great Britain is levying is the most fatal blow at human liberty that has been struck in the last century. I do not doubt that the Administration, representing the great people of the United States, feels to-day as I feel on that subject and as I believe nine-tenths of the people feel."

Here Mr. Hale quoted some sentences from Mr. Balfour's speech, asserting that the South African war had knit together every branch of the English speaking people.

"I deny," Mr. Hale exclaimed, "that the American people is in sympathy with the administration of Great Britain in this war to stamp out human liberty. I deny that the section of the English speaking race that lives on this continent is to be dragged at these charlot wheels of war against republies in South Africa. And when the leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons stands before the world and asserts that, he should be met by some discialmer on this side. I do not wish complications or war. I remember that, as a people, we have not been so much in love with neutrality in the days past that we could not speak up boldly for Hungary, Poland, Armenia, Cuba and Greece; and I do not know how it is to-day that we must be asked to speak with bated breath in favor of liberty in South Africa.

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.)—Is it not because a large portion of the American people believe that we are engaged in a similar business in the Philippines?

Mr. Hale—Whatever I may think about the

the Philippines?

Mr. Hale Whatever I may think about the Mr. Hale—Whatever I may think about the Philippine performance is not involved here. I should say that if the result of our complications with the Philippines is such that we dare not steak for liberty for a struggling people anywhere, it is the greatest demonstration of what a calamitous thing the Philippine war is. I don't believe that the English people are in favor of this war. I believe that the great Queen, on bended knees, has prayed this war might be averted. I do not believe that the great liberty for a struggling people are in favor of this war. I believe that the great this war might be averted. I do not believe that the great liberty for a struggling people are in favor of this war. I believe that the great this war is the act and movement liberty for a struggling people are in favor of this war. I believe that the great this war is the act and movement liberty for a struggling people are in favor of this war. I believe that the great this war is the liberty for a struggling people are in favor of this war. I believe that the great this war is the liberty for a struggling people are in favor of this war. I believe that the great this war is the liberty for a struggling people are in favor of this war. I believe that the great this war is the liberty for a struggling people are in favor of this war. I believe that the great this war is the liberty for a struggling people are in favor of this war. I believe that the great this war is the liberty for a struggling people are in favor of this war. I believe that the great this war is the liberty for a struggling people are in favor of this war. I believe that the great this war is the liberty for a struggling people are in favor of this war. I believe that the great this war is the liberty for a struggling people are in the liberty of the House. He should have been the liberty for a struggling people are in the liberty of the House. He should have been the liberty for a struggling people are in the liberty of the House. He should have been the liberty fo the head of the administration, avored this war. It is the act and movement of a sharp minister, engaged with gold speculators, which has forced the English people for this war. I am glad that, in the humiliation which has fallen on Great Britain, it is not we who have caused it.

"There is weeping by England's hundred streams, By Severn, and Thames, and Trent. And o'er the graves of her fallen braves The Queen of the sea is bent.

One lesson should serve this haughty isle, But round with stately towers. Pank God that the blow that has laid her low Was dealt by no hand of ours."

At the end of Mr. Hale's speech, Mr. Spooner's amendment to the resolution was agreed to and the resolution was adopted. It reads:

"Hesolved, That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to inform the Senate if any person has been accredited representative in any capacity to the United States of America by the South African Republic, commonly known as the Transvaal, and if such person was officially accepted and recognized as such representative by the Republic, commonly known as the Transysal, and if such person was officially accepted and recognized as such representative by the Government of the United States, and if he was not, for what reason official acceptance and recognition were refused him; also to inform the Senate of the name of such person, and when he applied for official recognition and when and for what reason official recognition was refused him; if any other Government and, if so, what Government, or its official representative or representatives, objected or protested against the official recognition of such proposed representative of said South African or Transysal Republic by the Government of the United States."

The bill to define and fix the standard of value was taken up and Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala) made a speech in favor of the free coinage of silver. At its close the Senate adjourned until Monday.

The State Department will send a prompt in swer to Senator Allen's resolution, adopted by the Senate to Senate reference.

The State Department will send a prompt answer to Senator Allen's resolution, adopted by the Senate to-day, calling for information as to the refusal of the Government to officially receive a representative of the Transvarial. The answer will be, in effect, that Gen. James R. O'Beirne of New York, who was accredited to this Government as the Transvarial's commissioner, was an American citizen, and as such could not be recognized by the United States as the disjunction representative of a tes as the diplomatic representative of a

Why It Could Not Receive a Diplomatic

Representative of the Transvaal. Washington, Jan. 19 .- The State Department has not received any information that would lead it to believe that Montagu White, formerly agent of the Transvaat in London and now in New York, is coming to Washingand now in New York, is coming to washington in an official capacity. Mr. White has not
communicated with the Department. Should
he come here and call on the Secretary of State in a personal capacity he would be received courteously. But the
question of his official recognition has not been
considered and will not be unless Mr. White
raises it. It is not denied that Mr. White
would be received, if properly accredited, in an
efficial capacity, provided the official status
desired by him was not inconsistent with the
views of this Governments to the degree of
recognition to which the Transvaal is entitled.
The United States have never recognized the
Transvaai as an independent State. No occasion for such recognition has ever been presented. British suzerainty over the Transvaal
has been inferentially acknowledged through
the failure of this Government to send a
diplomatic officer to Pretoria. A Consul
of the United States resides in Pretoria
and its not unlikely that a Transvaai Consul
would be recognized by the United States.
But there is a wide distinction between consular and diplomatic representation. An
officer with diplomatic functions is an emissury of his covernment empowered to treat
with another sovereign State. A Consul's
I resence in a foreign country does not necessarily recognize the sovereign independence ton in an official capacity. Mr. White has not nother sovereign State. A Consul's ce in a foreign country does not necesarriy recognize the sovereign independence of that country. But the reception of Mr. White by the President as the diplomatic appresentative of the Transvaal would be a

Should Mr. White present the credentials of should Mr. white present the credentials of a minister or a diplomatic agent of South The African Republic, the question would arise whether this tovernment, by receiving him officially, would violate its neutrality in the present war and ignore the previously recogefficially, would violate its neutrality in the present war and ignore the previously recognized existence of British suzerainty over the Transvaal's loreign relations. It is the understanding here that Mr. White is a British subject. This brings up another question—whether or not a subject of one country may properly be received as the diplomatic representative of another country.

### THE UTAH POSTMASTERS.

That They Are Polygamists.

House Committee Investigating the Charge

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.-The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads this morning resumed the investigation of the Utah postmasters charged with being pelyg-Mr. Grosvenor was present this amists. morring and denied the conversation alleged to have taken place between Mr. Lentz and himself. Gen. Grosvenor said he had no idea that his conversation with Lentz would be repeated, as it was simply a private conversation between gentlemen. He denied having said: "We will not let the grass grow under our feet," or anything of the kind. Orson Smith, who was postmaster at Logan, Utah, had left the State, and was no longer postmaster. Postmaster Graham at Provo was not charged with being a polygamist by any papers on file in the Post Office Department.

Postmaster-General Smith followed Gen. Grosvenor. He said that in regard to Graham no charges had been made whatever and the Department had no suspicion that he was a polygamist until recently, when an inquiry was made. A letter to the President by the Rev. N. E. Clemenson charging Orson Smith with polygamy in open violation of the law had been received about Nov. 30, after Mr. Smith's nomination was sent to the Senate and before the confirmation. There was some lively questioning as to why the Department did not take notice of the letter, and Mr. Smith said that when the appointments were made the papers in the case were filed away, and it often happened that letters were received and filed without attention being paid to them. Letters concerning appointments already made received less attention than letters concerning candidates. When the Department made an appointment the case was closed. After the charge of polygamy had been made against these two postmasters in connection with the case of Mr. Roberts, the Department wrote to United States Marshal Miller, in Utah, who reported that Graham was about to be tried for polygamy and the Department preferred to wait the result of the trial before acting. The appointments were made on the recommendation of Marshal Miller and Mr. Rogers, Republican National Committeeman from Utah.

A letter from the White House to the Postmaster-General was read by Mr. Smith, in which it was stated "that there is in this office no record of the receipt of any letter, petition or protest concerning the appointment of John C. Graham as postmaster at Provo City, Utah." ing paid to them. Letters concerning

# COL. BRYAN IN WASHINGTON.

He Writes an Interview Giving His Position on the Question of Expansion. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- Col. William J. Bryan

arrived in Washington this morning. He came direct from Cincinnati and went from the railroad station to the Metropolitan Hotel. He afterward visited the Capitol and held im-

His first caller this morning was Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee. When asked if he would say any-

thing for publication Col. Bryan asked: "What is there to talk about? So much that I say is not published and so much that I do not say is published, and there is such misrepresentation of my motives and movements that I am at a loss to understand what is meant by it all. I know that most newspaper men try to be accurate in their work. I know that their work is hard and the greater part of it is done hastily and under high pressure. So

that their work is hard and the greater part of it is done hastily and under high pressure. So don't think I mean to imply that the press deliberately misrepresents me or anybody else."

Col. Bryan then caught up two sheets of paper, and standing in front of the bureau, he hastily wrote the following interview with himself:

"What about the Minneapolis interview? Have you changed your views on extansion?"

"Not in the least. That interview as sent out contained some things that I did not say. I am advocating to-day exactiv what I did in the interview given out the day after I resigned from the Army. Dec. 13, 1898. I am opposed to imperialism. I am opposed to permanent retention of the Philippines. I believe that this Government should at once declare its nurpose to give independence to the Filipinos on the same terms that independence has been promised to the Cubans, and believe further that we should protect the Filipinos from outside interference while they work out their destiny, just as we have protected the South American and Central American republics. I am not opposed to expansion. Each proposed annexation must be settled upon its own merits. I have tried to distinguish between the peaceful extension of the limits of a republic and the change of a republic into an empire."

No set programme has been arranged for Col. Bryan during his stay in Washington. Senator Jones said this morning that he did not know what Col. Bryan will do while he is here. The presumption is that he will hold extended and important conferences with the party leaders before leaving for Baltimore tomorrow afternoon. He will return to Washington one week from to-morrow to attend the Gridiron Club dinner.

# THE SENATE PATRONAGE.

Contest Over Minor Offices Ex-Congressman Bennett Mentioned for Secretary. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.- The Senate Republiean caucus this afternoon resulted in nothing more than a fruitless contest between the senior and junior Senators over patronage of a minor character. No effort was made today to settle the selection of a can-didate for the office of Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms. The conclusion not to dispose of these questions to-day was reached yesterday, when it was positively known that Representative Sherman of New York would not ascept the Secretaryship. Former Marshal of the district, Dan. Rans-Former Marshal of the district. Den. Ransdell of Indiana, and present Doorkeeper of the Senate, Alonzo Stewart, are the only candidates for Sergeant-at-Arms. The name mentioned to-night in connection with the other office is that of former Representative Bennett of New York, who is understood to have the support of both the New York Senators. Mr. Platt will see him in New York to-morrow.

There are a small army of Senate employees, the size of which may be estimated when it is known that there are forty-eight messengers alone who get \$1,440 per annum. The older Senators don't want men charked up to them who happen to be from their States, but who have been in office many years. There are also a number of veteram employees whose services are so valuable that they cannot be dispensed with without injury to the work of the Senate, it is proposed to make a permanent roll of these two classes and not charge them up to any particular Senator.

Messrs. Wellington, McComas, Mason and Carter led the fight against this roll, for fear it would be a roll of favorites, with the result that the matter was referred back to the Caucus Committee for a further report at the next meeting. There are many employees now on the rolls whose Senators have left the Senate, and, it is the impression that there will be a general weeding out of all those who have not a "pull" in the person of a Senator now in office. dell of Indiana, and present Doorkeeper of the

The Expression of Contentment worn by a Sun reader may be traced to two things—first, to the fact that he reads that paper; second, to the prosperity he enjoys through association with reputable advertisers who use its columns.—Ade.

THE CLARK BRIBERY CASE.

FURTHER TESTIMONY BEFORE THE

SENATE COMMITTEE. One Witness Against Clark Is Required to Read a Letter That He Wrote in Which He Said That if Bribery Was Practised

It Was All on the Other Side. lons Committee this morning resumed the nvestigation of bribery charges in connection by cross-examining W. F. Rector, who was on the witness stand at the last session of the counsel for Mr. Clark, attempted to show by his questions that the witness had seen money in only one of the envelopes brought to Steele's room by Davidson. Rector said he did not know that Representative Garr got \$5,000, but Mr. Black told him he had been down at Garr's place, and although he had had a hard trip, it

had been a successful one. B. F. H. Warren, chaplain of the Montana Assembly, the next witness, testifled that he had an interview with Senator Clark at the latter's rooms at the Helena Hotel. He had gone there of his own volition to satisfy himself as to the charges that Clark was corrupting members of the Legislature. As a result of the conversation he was satisfied the charges were true. He told Black that Mr. Bonner, a member of the Legislature, would like to get \$10,000 for his vote and Clark replied that he could not do it himself, but "it would be all right."

E. H. Cooney, a member of the Montana Legislature, testified that Representative Flynn told him that the Clark people were paying money for votes and were paying as high as \$20,000 for single votes.

T. E. Butler, a newspaper man, testified how he had been authorized by Charles Clark to offer Cooney \$15,000 for his vote, but that Cooney had declined, on the ground that if he voted for Clark he would have to leave the State.

Z. T. Cason, who said he was an attorney

The Chairman—How much money did Root give you?

Witness—Fifteen hundred dollars.

On cross-examination by Mr. Faulkner the witness said he had no knowledge of any improper proposal being made to Marcyas for his vote. Witness identified a letter written by him to Mr. Hall, a brother-in-law of Senator Clark, thanking him for a letter of introduction to Mr. Clark, and speaking of him as one of the brainlest men in the West. "You have doubtless heard and read," the letter continued, "much about bribery in the election. Let me tell you that a more manly and honorable contest was never waged in the New England States. [Laughter,] If bribery was practised it came from the other side. I carried your letter from the time it was received until October, and once more I beg to assure you that no letter has ever been of more service to me."

The reading of this letter, while it did not service to me."
The reading of this letter, while it did not abash the witness, caused much laughter in the committee room.
"Is that letter true, or is it false?" Mr. Faulk-

or asked.
"I wrote that letter," was the answer.
Q. If there was bribery in the election, you say it was on the other side. Is that true? A. I

Q. Was the bribery on the Clark side or on the Daly side? A. The bribery was by Mr. Clark.

Q. Why did you say it was on the other side?

A. Mr. Hall is Senator Clark's brother-in-law, and it would not be nice to say that the bribery was on the Clark side. The letter was a triendly one.

Q. When you made that statement in the letter you knew it was not true?

A. Why, certainly. ainly. Q. You did not hesitate to make a misstatement? A. I had no hesitation in writing that

etter.
Q. Did you not send a man to ask Root whether he would allow you to come to his fflee, without kicking you out? A. No, sir, I

office, without kicking you out? A. No. sir, I did not.
Q. When you went to Root's office did you not break down and cry? A. Never.
Q. Did you not cry like a child? A. I never shed a tear over a business like that.
The witness was required to read his own letter to Root, and he did so without any shrinking. In it are these sentences: "You have no idea how this has worried me and how many sleepless nights it has caused me. I am ashamed to meet decent people on the street."
He said that Root knew that every statement in the letter was false, and he provoked general laughter by saying: "I do not understand al laughter by saying: "I do not understand that any statement, made with the understand-ing that it is false, can ever be a lie." Without finishing the cross-examination the committee adjourned.till to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.-These army orders were issued to-day: The retirement from active service of Major Will-m H. Hammer, Paymaster, after having served m H. Hammer, Paymarer, ore than forty years, is announced. Major Henry I. Raymond, Surgeon U. S. Volum Major Henry I. Raymond, Surgeon U. S. Army,

only
Capt. Wilds H. Richardson, Eighth Infantry, to
this city for assignment to duty as acting Adjutant
General of the Department of Alaska.

First Lieut. Howard R. Hickok, Ninth Cavalry, to
this city as add-de-camp to Col. George M. Randall,
Eighth Infantry, to command of the Department of
Alaska.

Eighth Infantry, to command of the Department of Alaska.

Pirst Lieut, Bailey K. Ashford, Assistant Surgeon, Incut Washington to San Francisco.

Lieut, Col. Benjamin F. Pope, Deputy Surgeon General, from Columbus Barracks to San Francisco.
Capt. William J. Wakeman, Assistant Surgeon, from Fort Thomas to San Francisco.

A board of medical officers, to consist of Lieut, C. Benjamin F. Pope, Deputy Surgeon: Major Guy U. Edle, Surgeon: Capt. William J. Wakeman, Assistant Surgeon, to meet in Maintia for the examination of caudidates for admission to the medical cope. nation of candidates for admission to the medical corps.

Lieut.-Col. John B. Babcock, Assistant Adjutant-General and Major Stephon W. Groesbeck. Judge Advocate, detailed as members of the board of officers to meet at San Francisco.

The resignation of Capt. Ashton B. Heyl. Assistant Singeon, has been accepted.

Second Lieut. Fitchugh Lee, Jr., First Cavalry, from New York to Fort Meade, and join his troop.

Chaplain Rowland S. Niehols, recently appointed, to Fort Slocum and accompany recruits to Manila.

Official Report of the Loss of the Charleston.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- The official report of Capt. Pigman, U.S.N., of the loss of the capt. Figman, C. S. A. Bit the loss of the cruiser Charleston, by striking a sunken and uncharted reef off the northern coast of the Island of Luzon on Nov. 2, has been received by the Navy Department and was given out to-day. All the facts were contained in the complete report sent by The Sun's correspondent at Manila and printed in The Sun more than a week are. week ago.

Cruiser Albany to Be Placed in Commission Feb. 15.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.-The British-built cruiser Albany, purchased by the Unifed States in an incompleted condition before the war with Spain, will be placed in commission at Eswick, England, about Feb. 15. Her first commander, Capt. J. E. Craig, the other officers and the crew of the Albany will go to England by passenger steamer in time to reach Elswick by the middle of February. Immediately after going into commission the Albany will sail for New York.

Nominated by the President. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.-The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Thomas Hildeb and of lows, to be Receiver of Pub-tic Moneys at Rampart City. Alaska. Daniel H. Wheeler of Omaha, to be Supervisor of the Twelfth Census for the Second district of Ne-Frank W. Rollins, Postmaster at Elisworth, Maine.

ANOTHER PILGRIMAGE TO ROME.

It Is to Leave New York on Saturday, July 7. on the Steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 - It was announced tonight by the Catholic legation in Washington that a special jubilee pilgrimage to Rome and

Lourdes had been organized with the sanction of the Rt. Rev. C. E. McDonne'l, D. D., Bishop It Was All on the Other Side. of Brooklyn, under the patronage of Washington, Jan. 19.—The Senate Electric Most Reverend Sebastian Martinelli, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, and under the spiritual direction and with the election of Senator Clark of Montana | management of the Very Rev. E. H. Poreile, assistant general of the Fathers of Mercy, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, committee. Former Senator Faulkner, chief Brooklyn. The announcement was accommodate for Mr. Clark, attempted to show by panied by the following address to American Catholics by Father Poreile:

"Under the inspiration of the Pontifical decree proclaiming the Universal Jubilee for the year 1960, I again take up the organization and spiritual direction of an American pilgrimage to Rome and Lourdes. The great success that attended my efforts and those of my colaborers in the organization of the Brooklyn pilgrimage in 1834, inspires me with full confidence. Great and lasting good has resulted from it. The present time is most opportune. The pilgrims of 1834 vowed that, God willing, they would return again to Rome in 1860. To them especially, and to all the faithful of the United States, I extend an invitation—nay, Rome invites you. The Sovereign Pontiff, Leo XIII., Vicar of Christ, invites you. Come. Follow me. I will lead and direct you.

"The treasury of the church will be opened to you. The Jubilee gates are swung wide apart, and the faithful are marching in to venerate the tombs of the Apostles. Let us follow also. Let us organize, let us join together that this year the faithful of these United States may have a fitting representation in the great congregation of the nations to be assembled in Rome."

The pilgrimage will leave New York, on Saturday, July 7, on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm eree proclaiming the Universal Jubilee for the

Rome."
The pilgrimage will leave New York, on Saturday, July 7, on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. The itinerary covers sixty days and includes Gibraltar, Naples, Rome, Florence, Venice, Padua, Innsbruck, Munich, Ober-Ammergan for the Passion Play, Zurich, Lucerne, Interlaken, Berne, Lausanne, Genava, Avignon, Lourdes, Paris and Cherbourg. The entire cost of the pilgrimage will not exceed \$450. Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Throop, 111 Broadway, New York, have charge of the travelling arrangements. elling arrangements.

## RELIEF FOR PUERTO RICO.

The Time for the Foreclosure of Mortgages

Washington, Jan. 19.-Secretary Root an nounced after the Cabinet meeting to-day. when the matter was discussed, that he had decided to extend for six months, the time for the forcelosure of mortgages in Puerto Rico. This action was taken after a number of conferences with Gen. Davis and members of the Puerto Rico delegations. The extension is not final, however, as the Secretary reserves the right to reduce the extension at any time

final, however, as the Secretary reserves the right to reduce the extension at any time should Congress pass favorable legislation before the expiration of the six months. It was recognized by the Secretary that, should foreclosures be permitted at this time, the landowners would not realize as high a value for their land as after the opening of tree trade relations with the United States. Strong pressure is being brought to bear on Congress to establish free trade relations with the least possible delay. Such action, it is believed by the Secretary of War, will result in increased land values in the island.

Representative Payne of New York, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, today introduced a bill extending the customs laws of the United States to Puerto Rico. The effect of this will be to make free trade between the island and the former territory of the Union.

The committee of Puerto Ricans, which is here to ask for free trade with the United States, appeared before the House Committee on Insular Affairs this morning. Dr. J. Julie Henna spoke briefly regarding the condition of the island and the necessity of education for the people. Dr. George Isadore Findlay, British Vice-Consul at San Juan, followed. They had been commissioned, he said, by the San Juan Chamber of Commerce to obtain, if possible afree trade with the United States currency for the Island: to empower the government of Puerto Rico to obtain a loan and to have something done for the coffee trade. He thought the people of Puerto Rico wanted a territorial form of government. They would be glad to have instructions from the United States on the subject of self-government. He did not think the people were ready for unrestricted suffrage. and that without notice or an opportunity to true trade relations with the least possible delay. Such action, it is believed by the Secretary of War, will result in increased land values in the island.

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\*\*Successful Test of Heavy Armor.\*\*

Fourteen-inch Plates for the Battleship Alabama's Turrets Resist Attack.

\*\*Habama's Turrets Resist Attack.\*\*

\*\*Washinoton, Jan 19.—A h

Washington, Jan 19.—A highly successful ballistic test of heavy armor for one of the new battleships was held at the Naval Proving station, Indian Head, to-day, in the proving f representatives from the Bethlehem Steel Company and Ordnance officers of the Navy. This plate represented a group of 462 tons of fourteen-inch armor for the after turret of the Alabama. On the first shot with a powder charge producing an initial velocity of 1.472 feet a second, the projectile, an armorpiereing shell, entered the steel only 4½ inches and broke to pieces, the base flying into the air. Few radial cracks and little buige were noticeable where the shot entered. On the second shot the velocity was increased to 1.850 feet a second, which drove the projectile 10 inches in the plate, where parts of it were wedged and the remainder broken up badly and scattered around the supports. No severa cracks followed the shot. The plate showed that it was fully up to the naval requirements. Admiral O'Nell, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, said that the trial insured the acceptance of the last lot of armor for the Alabama and that with the after-turret protected, the ship would be ready for going into commission. the Alabama. On the first shot with a

## CRAFTS BRANDED AS A LIBELLER. A Minister of the Gospel Who Slandered

the President and His Cabinet. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.-Recently the Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, a local minister of the Gospel, who spends much of his time at the Capitol prosecuting "reform" legislation, made a speech in Boston in which he charged that during the closing hours of the Fifty-sixth Congress the President and his Cabinet, while occupying the President's room at the Capitol.

occupying the President's room at the Capitol, were served with quantities of champagne. A. D. Gaston stood watch at the door of that room during the entire time the President occupied it on March 4. Mr. Gaston recently met Mr. Crafts in the Senate lobby and, taking him to task for his reckless statement, asked him on what he based it.

"I saw bottles carried to that room on that day," replied Mr. Crafts.
"Perhaps you did," replied the doorkeeper, "but if your eyes were good you must have pianly seen the label and known that the bottles contained mineral water. I directed an attendant to bring some mineral water to the room for the President and his Cabinet."

He told Mr. Crafts that he had slandered the President and should be branded as a libeller.

The President Invited to San Francisco. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.-Representative Kahn and other members of the California delegation in the House, called on the President this tion in the House, called on the President this morning and handed to him an invitation, engraved on a silver plate, to attend the dinner of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco on Jan. 29. The Bohemian Club holds a dinner every year on the date of the birthday of the President of the United States. Mr. McKinley told the delegation that he would reply to the invitation in writing, but that he should be added to decline.

Movements of Naval Vessels. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.-The flagship New York arrived at Port of Spain, Trinidad, yesterday. The gunboat Machias, which reached day. The gunboat Machias, which reached San Juan. Puerto Rico, yesterday, will await there the arrival of the New York. Later on both vessels will be joined by the Texas. The gunboat Wilmington arrived at Ensenada to-

Naval Orders. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.-These naval orders were issued to-day:

Medical Director J. M. Flint, Medical Director G. B. Beardslev and Pay Director Edward May have been placed on the retired list.

Lieut Quinor grade) C. T. Vogelgesang, U. S. N., premoted to the grade of Lieutenant.

Lieut F. M. Russell, to temporary duty on the Vermont at New York, in connection with the crew of the Albany. mont at New York, in connections the Albany.

Lieut. J. G. Doyle, to duty as inspector of Ord-nance at the shippards of Neafle & Levy, Philamance at the shippards of Neafle & Levy, Ordnance at the shippards of Acade a delphia. Lieut, B. C. Decker, to duty as Inspector of Ord-nance at the shippards of Harlan & Hollingsworth, Wilmington, Del.

IF YOU CONTEMPLATE A visit to the city, read over the Board and Room advertisements in The Sun. Very comportable and desirable accommodations may be found through this medium.—Ade,

THE PENSION BILL PASSED.

ATTACK ON MR. EVANS'S CONDUCT OF THE PENSION BUREAU.

Mr. Mahon of Pennsylvania Says the At-

tacks Are Due to the Efforts of the Pen-

sion Sharks in Washington - Mr. Ray Warmly Defends the Commissioner. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.-In the House to-day consideration of the General Pension bill for the year 1901, carrying a total of \$145.000,000, gave an opportunity for the antagonism to Commissioner Evans's administration of the Pension Bureau to manifest itself. It appeared chiefly in the speech by Mr. Curtis of Kansas whose criticisms were partly indorsed by William Alden Smith of Michigan. The ommissioner found defenders among the Tennessee Democrats, notably Messrs. Sims and Gainey, and on the Republican side in Messrs. Ray of New York, formerly Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and Mahon of Pennsylvania. The latter charged responsibility for the agitation against the Commissioner upon Washington influences which he characterized as pension sharks. The result of the discussion was the passage of the bill without division, and with an amendment proposed by Mr. Mahon giving the Commissioner power to withhold payment of the fee from an attorney of record when he is satisfied that the case was not prepared by him or he had not done his full duty to the claimant.

Mr. Barney (Rep., Wis.) had charge of the bill. He said that, although a decrease was expected in the pension roll growing out of the Civil War, the Commissioner anticipated an increase growing out of the claims arising in the Spanish war. He had recommended and the committee had approved that the same sum, \$144,000,000, be appropriated for the payment of pensions in 1901 as for the current year. The bill proposed no new legislation whatever.

Mr. Talbert (Dem., S. C.) inquired if, in the opinion of Mr. Barney, it was not now a good ime for Congress to stop the pensioning of 'deserters, coffee coolers and bounty jumpers.' Mr. Barney replied that he was not in favor of pensioning any of those classes

Mr. Talbert-I did not say the gentleman was. I did not say that any gentleman was. Mr. Barney-If the gentleman from South Carolina refers to the bills passed at Friday night's session I want to say they are some of the most meritorious I know of.

Mr. Curtis (Rep., Kan.) referring to the order of Commissioner Lochren in 1893, dropping and reducing without notice thousands of pensions, and President Cleveland's assertion in his annual message of that year that thousands of neighborhoods had their well-known cases of neighborhoods had their well-known cases of frauds, and that developments in the bureau demonstrated appalling conspiracies against the Treasury, defended the pensioners against these charges. "So far from being true," he said, "it was shown by examination that the oid soldiers had been robbed of their pensions, and that without notice or an opportunity to meet the charges." Later Mr. Curtis criticised the present commissioner for his conduct of the bureau.

application for pensions. In less than one case in forty this ended their connection with the case. But as soon as the claim was allowed, Mahon said they took \$10 from every case in which their names appeared, or \$25 in case a special contract had been executed. In the year 1838, the first one of the administration of Commissioner Evans, he paid out to attorneys \$730,000, half or two-thirds of which went to these pension sharks in Washington, Last year the Commissioner paid but \$477,000 to them, in which fact he found the motive actuating the present attacks upon the commissioner. Mr. Mahon said he favored the insertion in the bill of a hearty indersement of the Commissioner, and a provision prohibiting the robbery of the pensioners by the shark attorneys. In conclusion, Mr. Mahon may the Democrats, many of whom had met the Union soldiers in battle, the thanks of the veterans for their support of the pension policy and appropriations of the past years.

After further debate the bill was reported to the House without amendment, and Mr. Mahon proposed the following amendment, which was agreed to:

"That the Commissioner of Pensions shall furnish all necessary blanks to claimauts, and he may, in his discretion, refuse to pay the fee to any attorney of record when he is satisfied that said attorney failed to prepare the case under his or her personal supervision, and did not discharge his or the full duty to claimant."

The bill was then passed without division, and the House adjourned till to-morrow.

and the House adjourned till to-morrow. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19. - Representative D. S. Alexander of Buffalo, N. Y., is quarantined by the health officials in his apartments in the Concord flats as a result of the discovery of

# Executive Clemency Denied.

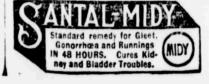
eral announced his decision to-day not to interfere with the execution of the sentence in the cases of Joseph Wilkins and Howard Butler, who were convicted and sentenced to fine ler, who were convicted and sentenced to fine and imprisonment on March 17, 1808, for violation of the oleomargarine laws. After all efforts to secure the release of the convicted men by legal means, on appear for executive elemency was made. Wilkins and Eutter committed the crime for which they are now under sentence only two days after their acquittal in a similar case in the District of Columbia.

# Washington Notes.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Committee favorably reported the bill of Representative Bartholdt for the appointment of a commission of five scientists to investigate the pollution of water supplies. The Chicago drainage canal will probably be the first subject investigated. A favorable report was made by the House committee on Labor on a bill to prohibit the plittary and may bands of the United States room competing with other musical organizations in the mater of private entertainments. A bill introduced to-day by Representative Grosvenor of Ohio directs the Falme Printerito print the label of the Allied Printing Trades on all publications of the Government.

Duffy's Pure

chitis and consump-tion. It stimulates The greatest known heart tonie



# ITCHING LIMBS

And All Forms of Itching, Scaly Humors Are Instantly Relieved and Speedily Cured by CUTICURA.

The itching and burning I suffered in my feet and limbs for three years were terrible. At night they were worse and would keep me awake a greater part of the night. I consulted doctor after doctor, as I was travelling on the road most of my time, also one



of our city doctors. None of the doc-tors knew what the trouble was. I got a lot of the different samples of the medicines I had been using. I found them of so many different kinds that I concluded that I would have to go to a Cincinnati hospital before I would get relief. I had frequently been urged to try CUTICURA REMEDIES, but I had no faith in them. My wife finally prevailed upon me to try them. Presto! What a change! I am now cured, and it is a permanent cure. I feel like kicking some doctor or myself for suffering three years when I could have used CUTICURA REMEDIES.

H. JENKINS, Middleboro, Ky.

COMPLETE TREATMENT \$1.25 Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment (50c.), to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to seed and elegence the blood is often sufficient. heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humors, rashes, and irritations with loss of hair when physicians, hospitals, and all else fail. Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Purify and Beautify the Skin," free.

Use only Cutticura Soar for baby's skin, scalp, and hair. It is not only the purest, sweetest, and most refreshing of nursery soaps, but it comains delicate, emollient properties, obtained from Cutticura, the great skin cure, which preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, scalp, and hair, and prevent simple skin blems is the from becoming serious. For distressing heat rashes, chafings, inflammations, and eruptions, for crusted, itching irritations of the scalp, with dry, thin, and falling hair, for red, rough hands, and shapeless nails, and simple infantle humors, it is absolutely indispensable.

SEVERE DEFEAT FOR FILIPINOS. Lieut, McRae Routs Gen. Hizon and the Remnant of His Command.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Manilla, Jan. 19.-First Lieut. McRae with a company of the Third Infantry has severely defeated Gen. Hizon and the remnant of his command near Mabalacat.

FILIPINO FORCES SCATTERED. Disorganized Bands Only Now Oppose Our Troops-These Being Closely Pursued.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.-Two important despatches were received at the War Department to-day from Gen. Otis. In one message Gen. Otis details the recent operations of the troops and shows that only a disorganized opposition to the Americans now exists in the Philippines. The rebel forces are completely scattered, but are being closely pursued by the American troops. Gen. Otis says, under date of Manila,

Jan. 19: "MacArthur reports on the 17th inst. that thirty-five rifles were surrendered at Flora Blanca; that at Manibaug, McRae of the Third Infantry captured three insurgent officers, the wife of Gen. Mescardo and considerable insurgent property, and liberated three Spanish prisoners; that at Calang he captured ten insurgents and burned seven tons of rice and the insurgent barracks; that Sullivan of the plain-clothes policemen to assist him. Inside Thirty-fourth Infantry, near San Jose, surprised an insurgent force and captured six

prised an insurgent force and captured six rifles and considerable live stock: that Lieut. Holue of the Third Infanty captured near Malcolos one officer, twenty-five men and six rifles; that Van Horn of the Seventeenth Infantry struck a band of ladrones at Santa Cruz, killed seventeen, vounded five and captured thirteen men and nice rifles.

"MacArthur reports on the 18th inst. that a strong mountain position west of Mabalacat, occupied by Gen. Hizen and fifty men, was captured yesterday by McRae of the Third Infantry. The enemy left a Lieutenant and four men dead in the trenches; McRae captured a Captain, one man, 130 rifles and several thousand rounds of ammunition, and destroyed an arsenal and a quantity of rice; our casualties, one man wounded.

"Bates reports that Schwan's column of cavalry is refitting at Batangas to move eastward

"Bates reports that Schwan's column of cavalry is refitting at Batangas to move eastward on the 19th; the infantry is now moving in that direction, and the enemy is retiring, suffering loss in men and property; our casualties few, mostly slight wounds. He reports that a portion of Wheaton's troops will enter Lemery and Taal to-morrow; now meeting opposition in the mountains, which impedes the march.

"Six offleers, lifty-four enlisted men, four civil employees and eleven friars, all Spanish prisoners, released by Schwan, arrived from Batangas last evening; nearly two hundred reached Manda the day before via Calamba.

"Young at Vigan reports a number of successful skirmishes in the mountains with remnants of the insurgent organization and robber bands, with slight easualties among his troops.

troops.
The Kobbe expedition—the Randolph Light
Battery and the Forty-third and Forty-seventh

"The Kobbe expedition—the Bandolph Light Battery and the Forty-third and Forty-seventh Infantry—convoyed by the navy vessels Helena and Nashville, sailed for Albany province and Sanar and Leyte islands systerday. Oris." His second despatch is as follows:
"Hughes reports from San Jose de Buena Vista, on the western coast of Panay, that he crossed the mountains in a northwesterly direction from San Joaquin. Southern Panay, on the 17th, and struck the enemy crossing the Antique River, capturing a rifled cannon and a Nordenfeldt: pursued the insurgents through Antique, Egana and S.balom, their capital, and marched to San Jose; his casualties, one wounded; the enemy's loss considerable; entire population fled to mountains; heat oppressive.

Word was received in this city yesterday of the death of Charles A. Davison, at Bon Air, Augusta Ga. Mr. Davison was in his seventy-sixth year and had been ill for a long time. He was born smallrox in that building. Ethel Petit, a servant of the Alexander family, was found by Dr. Woodward late last night suffering from smallpox and was removed to the hospital for contagious diseases. The other occupants left the apartment were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, and as Mrs. Alexander is immune from the disease she will not be quarantined. The Representative, however, has never had smallpox, and as as a consequence will be confined to his rooms for a period of sixteen days.

Executive Clemency Denied.

Ethel Petit, a servander and had been ill for a long time. He was born at Saratoga Springs on May 21, 1824, and was at Saratoga Springs on May 21, 1824, and was at Saratoga Springs on May 21, 1824 and was at Saratoga Springs on May 21, 1824, and was at Saratoga Springs on May

The Rev. Bonaventure Brown, C. P. of the Order of Passionists, died of Bright's disease vesterday morning at St. Mary's Retreat in Dunkirk. He was born in Providence, R. L. Jan. 11, 1847, and was ordained by Archishop Corrigan, Feb. 28, 1874, in St. Michael's Church, West Hoboken. After his ordination he was stationed in Dunkirk in charge of congregations outside of the city, but under the care of St. Mary's clergy; but his greatest work was in the missionary field, in which he labored in all parts of the United States with distinguished success for over twenty years.

Miss Marion Gardner died at the home of her father, the Rey, John S. Gardner in Kouwen hoven place, Flatiands, yesterday, in her eighteith year. Her death was due to typhoid fever. Mr. Gardner is the pastor of the Flatiands Reformed Dutch. Church. His wife died of pneumonia two weeks ago. His seu is dangerously ill. Isaac Sippili, Secretary of the Ale Stein Company, of 97 Gold street, an importing firm, died at his home, 47 East Sixty fifth street, yester day. Mr. Sippili was born at Trieste, Austria, in 1827 and came to this country in 1838.

Additions to the Fogg Museum Collections. CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 19.- As a result of recent purchases the Fogg Museum at Harvard has now on exhibition three new valuable collections of art. These are the Jacobsen collection, consisting of 104 photographs of ancient sculpture in the museum of Copenhagen; a set of engravings for the Gray collection, comprising eight etchings of Turner's "Liber Studiorum," which the museum has been fortunate in obtaining, as none has been on sale since 1891; and a collection of 230 photographs eent purchases the Fogg Museum at Harvard obtained from the administration of the Berli

BOARD AND ACCOMMODATION AS AT HOME Is difficult to find in a large city. Such places, though, are to be found advertised in The SUN,—Adv.

# "BOB" NELSON PUT HIM OUT.

ROUNDSMAN ROHRIG SPOILED THE TENDERLOIN BOND BUSINESS.

Under Capt. Thomas's Orders He Cleared the Streets of the Negro Night-Walkers and Nelson's Profits Fell Off-Re Kicked and Roundsman Rohrig Is Transferred.

Chief Devery last night transferred Roundsman Frank Rohrig of the Tenderloin station to the West Forty-seventh street station for "police reasons." Robrig was transferred, according to common report, because he did his duty. When Capt. Thomas assumed command of

the Tenderloin less than a week ago he began operations there by an attempt to drive out of the district the numerous negro street-walkers who recently have roamed in the streets at all hours of the night, luring men into houses and hallways and robbing them. Capt. Thomas wanted the precinct cleared of women of this class and he selected Roundsman Rohrig to clear them out. Before becoming a roundsman Rohrig had worked under Thomas as precinct detective, and the present censor of Tenderloin morality had always him a conscientious policeman. found Capt. Thomas ordered Rohrig to clear the streets of negro thieves and gave him three of three nights the precinct was free from these women. None could be found on Broadway, where they had paraded unmolested for a twelve month, and in the three nights that liohrig worked no robberies by negro women were reported at the station, a state of things unprecedented under present conditions in the Tenderloin.

Tenderioin.

In carrying out his orders, however, Rohrig grievously offended an individual who exercises a very powerful influence with the present police régime. This man was no less than Bob Nelson, the professional bondsman. Nelson's saloon at Thirtieth street and Seventh avenue was patronized by the negro women whom Rohrig drove out of the precinct, and when they were arrested Nelson has been going on their bond. Moreover, they paid higher prices for bail than white women because they were always charged with serious offences. The women "kicked" at Rohrig's activity because they were diview from their because they were always charged with serious offences. The women "kicked" at Rohrig's activity because they were driven from their profitable stamping ground, and Nelson because his revenue from two sources was cut off.

Primed with a double grievance Nelson, it is said, hunted up his friend Chiel Devery and to him told his troubles. The result was seen yesterday when Rohrig received his transfer Nelson, however, committed one mistake. He made no secret of his grievances and let it be known about the precinct that he was displeased with Rohrig's work and was going to "knock him.

Capt. Thomas had little comment to make on Rohrig's transfer when asked about it. "He was a good man and I'm sorry to lose him." was all he would say.

"Nobody tells meto make any transfers," said Chief Devery when he was told what Nelson had said and the common report about Roundsman Rohrig. The Chief didn't say why Rohrig was sent out of the Tenderloin.

Foreign Government Asks Delay in the Hertenstein Case in Chicago. CRICAGO, Jan. 19 .- The Government of Switserland, through A. Holinger, the Swiss Consul

SWISS APPEAL FOR A MURDERER.

in this city, made an appeal to-day to State's Attorney Deneen for the postponement of the arguments in reference to a new trial for Frank Hertenstein, alias Steiner, recently convicted of murder. Consul Holinger told Mr. Deneen that the convicted man was in reality a member of a wealthy family named Hertenstein and closely associated with the highest officials in Switzerland.

The arguments as to a new trial were to have been made on Jan. 27, but Mr. Deneen consented to a postponement of two weeks. Meantime, the Swiss officials will engage special counsel and make efforts to save the convicted man from the gallows. The prisoner has all along asserted his innocence and he charges that the common law wife of Frank Karus was responsible for the latter's death. Hertenstein has been convicted of the murder and sentenced to be hanged. that the convicted man was in reality &

tenced to be hanged. SEVEN OUT FOR GICQUEL'S PLACE. Battalion Chief Ahearn Is Expected to Get

the Vacant Deputy Fire Chiefship. Seven chiefs of battalion of the Fire Department appeared before Chief Examiner Ireland of the Civil Service Commission yesterday and competed for the post made vacant by the death of Deputy Chief Girquel. Not one of the chiefs from Brooklyn and Queens entered the race, most of them looking upon Acting Deputy Chief Ahearn as the probable successor to Gicquel. Ahearn is a brother of Senator Ahearn, also a winner of the Bennett Medal, and since the death of Chief Gicquel has taken his place. The others who took the examination were Battalion Chiefs Krüger, Callaghan, Lally, Binns, Cashman and Short.

The Rev. Joseph R. Miller was ordained to he Baptist ministry and installed as paster of the Wyckoff Avenue Baptist Church in Brookvn on Thursday night. He has the distinction yn on I hursday hight. He has the distinction of being one of the oldest men ever ordained in the Baptist denomination, being in his sixty-lith year. He has long been an active lay member and has done some missionary work. He gives his services gratuitously to the Wyckoff avenue congregation, which is an off-shoot to the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church,

Don't Eat

Starch foods, lobster, mince rie, and things causing in-digestion. If you

Must and Will do so

JOHNSON'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS

Will Save You the Penalty

ALWAYS IN BLUE BOTTLES